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FRENCH VERBS

Conjugated in Five Leaves;

WHICH,

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Fifty, and in some, more than One Hundred Pages.

The Method entirely New.

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of the Hand. The whole adapted to the young-
est Capacities, by easy, gradual Lessons.

To which is added, A

COMPENDIOUS SYNTAX

Of the several

PARTS of SPEECH.

Digested into short Rules, with proper Examples
for Application; in a Method calculated to avoid Complexity
and Confusion, and save unnecessary Labour and Trouble.

*Drawn up by a PRIVATE GENTLEMAN,
And approved by several eminent Masters of the French Tongue.*

Prolixitas tedium parit.

The FOURTH EDITION.

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FRENCH VERBS

Configured in Five Leaves;

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1. The first of these is the fact that the number of employees more than doubled in the last five years, from 1,000 to 2,500.

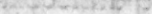
The Method entirely New.

of the Illinois. The whole of the above is the young-
of the Carolina, the only one which I have seen.

COMPENDIUS SYNTAX

Of the Rev.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
4. fourth of these is the fact that the
5. fifth of these is the fact that the
6. sixth of these is the fact that the
7. seventh of these is the fact that the
8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

Problems to be solved.

THE FOURTH EDITION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1897

THE AUXILIARY VERB, AVOIR, TO HAVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD, present Tense simple, Avoir, to have; Compound, Avoir eu, to have had.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

INDICATIVE MOOD.		TENSES.	
Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.	Compound.
S. N. J'ai, I have, tu as, thou hast, il a, he hath.	J'avois, I had, tu avois, thou hadst, il avoit, he had.	Que j'aie, That I may have, tu aies, thou mayst have, il ait, he may have.	Que j'eusse, That I should have, tu eusses, thou shouldst have, il eût, he should have.
P. Nous avons, We have, vous avez, ye have, ils ont, they have.	Nous avions, We had, vous aviez, ye had, ils avoient, they had.	Nous ayons, We may have, vous ayez, ye may have, ils aient, they may have.	Nous eussions, We should have, vous eussiez, ye should have, ils eussent, they should have.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular Number. No first Person.

Aie, Have thou,
qu'il aie, let him have,
Ayez, have ye,
qu'ils aient, let them have.

Plural - - - - -

•• Note, Que, that, is used throughout the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood.

The Compound Tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods are formed by

adding to the { *French* } the Participle passive, *had* { *English* }

Il, masculine, he, elle, feminine, she.

Ils, masculine, they, elles, feminine, they.

PARTICIPLES.

Active.

Ayant, having.

Present.

Compound.

Ayant eu,
having had.

Passive.

Eu, had.

INFINITIVE MOOD, present Tense simple, porter, to carry : Compound, SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

TENSES.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.
S. N. Je porte, I do carry,	Je portois, I did,	Je portai, I did,
tu portes, thou dost,	tu portois, thou didst,	tu portas, thou didst,
il porte, he doth.	il portoit, he did.	il porta, he did.
P. Nous portons, We do,	Nous portions, We did,	Nous portames, We did,
vous portez, ye do,	vous portiez, ye did,	vous portates, ye did,
ils portent, they do.	ils portaient, they did.	ils portèrent, they did.

Future.
Je porterai, I shall,
tu porteras, thou shalt,
il portera, he shall.
Nous porterons, We shall,
vous porterez, ye shall,
ils porteront, they shall.

Conditional.
Je porterois, I should,
tu porterais, thou shouldst,
il porteroit, he should.
Nous porterions, we should,
vous porteriez, ye should,
ils porteroient, they should.

Present.
Que je porte, that I may,
tu portes, thou mayst,
il porte, he may.
Nous portions,
we may,
vous portiez, ye may,
ils portent, they may.

Perfect.
Que je portasse, that I should,
tu portasses, thou shouldst,
il portât, he should.
Nous portassions
we should,
vous portassiez, ye should,
ils portassent, they should.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S. N. No first Person.
Porte, carry thou,
qu'il porte, let him carry,
P. Portons, let us carry,
portez, carry ye,
qu'ils portent,
let them carry.

PARTICIPLES.

Active. Present. Portant, carrying.
Compound. Ayant porté, having carried.

Present.
Que j'aie porté, that I may have,
tu aies, thou mayst have,
il ait, he may have.
Nous ayons,
we may have,
vous ayez, ye may have,
ils aient, they may have.

Compound TENSES.
J'aurai porté, I shall have,
tu auras, thou shalt have,
il aura, he shall have.
Nous aurons,
We shall have,
vous aurez, ye shall have,
ils auront, they shall have.

Perfect.
J'eus porté, I had,
tu eus, thou hadst,
il eut, he had.
Nous eumes,
We had,
vous eutes, ye had,
ils eurent, they had.

Imperfect.
J'avois porté, I had,
tu avois, thou hadst,
il avoit, he had.
Nous avions,
We had,
vous aviez, ye had,
ils avoient, they had.

Nett. Through the Compound Tenses repeat. French, porté, English, carried.

Agreeable to this Vars ending in er, nine Parts in ten of the French Verbs are conjugated.

INFINITIVE.

TENSES.

Pun-ir, to punish.

INDICATIVE.

TENSES.

Present.

I do.

Je punis,
tu punis,
il punit.
n. punissons,
v. punissez,
ils punissent.

Imperfect.

I did.

Je punissois,
tu punissois,
il punissoit.
n. punissions,
v. punissiez,
ils punissoient.

Perfect.

I did.

Je punis,
tu punis,
il punit.
n. punimes,
v. punites,
ils punirent.

Future.

I shall.

Je punirai,
tu puniras,
il punira.
n. punirons,
v. punirez,
ils puniront.

Conditional.

I should.

Je punirois,
tu punirois,
il puniroit.
n. punirions,
v. puniriez,
ils puniroient.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

TENSES.

Present.

That I may.

Q. je punisse,
tu punisses,
il punisse.
n. punissions,
v. punissiez,
ils punissent.

Perfect.

That I should.

Q. je punisse,
tu punisses,
il punisse.
n. punissions,
v. punissiez,
ils punissent.

IMPERATIVE.

and PARTICIPLES.

Punis, punish thou,
qu'il punisse, let him punish.
Punissons, let us punish,
punissez, punish ye,
qu'ils punissent, let them p.
Punissant, Punishing.
punished.

O-frir to offer.

Je ofre,
tu ofres,
il ofre.
n. ofrons,
v. ofrez,
ils ofrent.J'ofrois,
tu ofrois,
il ofroit.
n. ofrions,
v. ofriez,
ils ofroient.J'ofris,
tu ofris,
il ofrit.
n. ofrimes,
v. ofrites,
ils ofrirent.J'ofrirai,
tu ofriras,
il ofrira.
n. ofrirons,
v. ofrirez,
ils ofriront.J'ofrirois,
tu ofrirois,
il ofriroit.
n. ofririons,
v. ofriez,
ils ofriroient.Q. j'ofrisse,
tu ofrisses,
il ofrît.
n. ofrissions,
v. ofriez,
ils ofrirent.Ofre, offer thou,
qu'il offre.
ofrons,
ofrez,
qu'ils ofrent.
Ofrant. Ofert.

T-enir, to hold.

Je tiens,
tu tiens,
il tient.
n. tenons,
v. tenez,
ils tiennent.Je tenois,
tu tenois,
il tenoit.
n. tenions,
v. teniez,
ils tenoient.Je tins,
tu tins,
il tint.
n. tinmes,
v. tintes,
ils tinrent.Je tiendrai,
tu tiendras,
il tiendra.
n. tiendrons,
v. tiendrez,
ils tiendront.Je tiendrois,
tu tiendrois,
il tiendrait.
n. tiendrions,
v. tiendriez,
ils tiendroient.Q. je tinisse,
tu tinisses,
il tint.
n. tinissions,
v. tinissiez,
ils tinissent.Tiens, hold thou,
qu'il tienne.
tenons,
tenez,
qu'ils tiennent.
Tenant. Tenu.Benir, to bless,
follows Punir.

D-evoir, to owe.

Je dois,
tu dois,
il doit.
n. devons,
v. devez,
ils doivent.Je devois,
tu devois,
il devoit.
n. devions,
v. deviez,
ils devoient.Je dus,
tu dus,
il dut.
n. dumes,
v. dutes,
ils durent.Je devrai,
tu devras,
il devra.
n. devrons,
v. devrez,
ils devront.Je devrois,
tu devrois,
il devroit.
n. devrions,
v. devriez,
ils devroient.Q. je dusse,
tu dusse,
il dû.
n. dussions,
v. dussiez,
ils dussent.Dois, owe thou,
qu'il doive.
devons,
devez,
qu'ils doivent.
Devant. Dû.

<i>Joindre, to join.</i>	<i>Joindre, to grow.</i>	<i>Reduire, to reduce.</i>	<i>Plaire, to please.</i>	<i>Rendre, to restore.</i>
Je joins, tu joins, il joint. n. joignons, v. joignez, ils joignent.	Je crois, tu crois, il croit, n. croissons, v. croissez, ils croissent.	Je reduis, tu reduis, il reduit. n. reduisons, v. reduisez, ils reduisent.	Je plais, tu plais, il plaie. n. plaisons, v. plaisez, ils plaisent.	Je rends, tu rends, il rend. n. rendons, v. rendez, ils rendent.
Je joignois, joignois, joignoit. n. joignons, joigniez, joignoient.	Je croissois, croissois, croissoit. n. croissons, croissiez, croissoient.	Je reduisois, reduisois, reduisoit. n. reduisons, reduisiez, reduisoient.	Je plaisois, plaisois, plaisoit. n. plaisons, plaisez, plaisoient.	Je rendois, rendois, rendoit. n. rendons, rendiez, rendoient.
Je joignis, joignis, joignit. n. joignimes, joigneites, joignoient.	Je crus, crus, crut. n. crumes, crutes, crurent.	Je reduisis, reduisis, reduisit. n. reduisimes, reduisites, reduisirent.	Je plus, plus, plut. n. plumes, plutes, plurent.	Je rendis, rendis, rendit. n. rendimes, rendites, rendirent.
Je joindrai, joindrai, joindra. n. joindrons, joindrez, joindront.	Je croitrai, croitrai, croitra. n. croitrons, croitrez, croitront.	Je reduirai, reduirai, reduira. n. reduirons, reduirez, reduiront.	Je plairai, plairai, plaira. n. plairons, plairez, plairont.	Je rendrai, rendrai, rendra. n. rendrons, rendrez, rendront.
Je joindrois, joindrois, joindroit. n. joindrions, joindriez, joindraient.	Je croitrois, croitrois, croitroit. n. croitrions, croitriez, croitroient.	Je reduirois, reduirois, reduiroit. n. reduirions, reduiriez, reduiroient.	Je plairois, plairois, plairoit. n. plairions, plairez, plairoient.	Je rendrois, rendrois, rendroit. n. rendrions, rendriez, rendroient.
Q. je joignisse, joignisses, joignit. n. joignissions, joignissiez, joignissent.	Q. je crusse, cruisses, cruit. n. crussions, crussiez, crussent.	Q. je reduisise, reduisises, reduisit. n. reduisissions, reduisissiez, reduisissent.	Q. je plussie, plussies, plut. n. plussions, plussiez, plussent.	Q. je rendisse, rendisses, rendit. n. rendissions, rendissiez, rendissent.
Joins, join thou, qu'il joigne. joignons, joignez, qu'ils joignent. Joignant. Joint.	Crois, grow thou, qu'il croisse. croissons, croissez, qu'ils croissent. Croissant. Cru.	Reduis, reduce thou, qu'il reduise. reduisons, reduisez, qu'ils reduisent. Reduisant. Reduit	Plais, please thou, qu'il plaie. plaisons, plaisez, qu'ils plaisent. Plaisant. Plu.	Rends, restore thou, qu'il rende. rendons, rendez, qu'ils rendent. Rendant. Renda.

Compound Tenses.

All Verbs terminating in *er, ir, fir, erir, air, avoir, indre, étre, re*, follow the Examples before set down through all Moods and Tenses, excepting such Verbs and their Compounds hereafter particularly distinguished.

INFINITIVE.

TENSES.

Present.

Aquerir, to acquire.
Bouillir, to boil.
Boire, to drink.
Conclure, to conclude.
Coudre, to sew or sew.
Courir, to run.
Croire, to believe.
Cueillir, to gather.
Dire, to say.
Ecrire, to write.
Faire, to do.
Fuir, to fly.
Lire, to read.
Mentir, to lie.
Mêre, to put.
Moudre, to grind.
Mourir, to die.
Mouvoir, to move.
Prendre, to take.
Repairer, to feed.
Refondre, to resolve.
Revêtir, to invest.
Rire, to laugh.
Savoir, to know.
S'asseoir, to sit down.
Suivre, to follow.
Suivre, to follow.
Vaincre, to overcome.
Vivre, to live.
Voire, to set.

MOODS.

INDICATIVE.

TENSES.

Imperfect.

<i>I do.</i>	<i>I did.</i>	<i>I shall.</i>	<i>I should.</i>
J'aquiers *	J'aquis	J'acquerrai	J'acquerois
Je bous *	bouillis	bouillirai	bouillirois
Je bois *	bûs	boirai	boirois
Je conclus	conclus	conclurai	conclurrois
Je couds	coufus	coudrai	coudrois
Je cours	courus	courrai	courrois
Je crois *	crus	croirai	croirois
Je cueille	cueillis	cueillerai	cueillerois
Je dis *	dis	dirai	dirois
J'écris *	écrivis	écrirai	écrirois
Je fais *	fis	ferai	ferois
Je fuis	fuis	fuirai	fuirois
Je lis	lus	lirai	lirois
Je mens	mentis	mentirai	mentirois
Je mets	mis	métrai	métrois
Je mous *	moulus	moudrai	moudrois
Je meurs *	mourus	mourrai	mourois
Je meus *	mus	mouvrai	mouvrois
Je prens	pris	prendrai	prendrois
Je repais	repus	repairai	repairois
Je retous	refolus	refondrai	refondrois
n. revêtons	revêtis	revêtirai	revêtirois
Je ris	ris	rirai	rirois
Je fais *	fais	faurai	faurois
Je m'assieds	m'assis	m'assierai	m'assierois
Je suis	sufis	sufirai	sufirois
Je suis	suivis	suivrai	suivrois
n. vainquons *	vainquis	vaincrai	vaincrois
Je vis	vécus *	vivrai	vivrois
Je vois *	vois	verrai	verrois

SUBJUNCTIVE.

TENSES.

Present.

That I may.

Perfect.

That I should.

Active.

Passive.

Q. J'aquiere	Q. J'acquise	Q. J'acquiesce	Q. J'acquiesce
bouille	bouillisse	bouillisse	bouillisse
boive	boisse	boisse	boisse
conclue	concluisse	concluisse	concluisse
coufe	coufisse	coufisse	coufisse
coure	courisse	courisse	courisse
croye	croysse	croysse	croysse
cueille	cueillisse	cueillisse	cueillisse
dife	diffe	diffe	diffe
écrive	écrivisse	écrivisse	écrivisse
fasse	fisse	fisse	fisse
fuie	fuisse	fuisse	fuisse
life	luisse	luisse	luisse
mente	mentisse	mentisse	mentisse
meté	metisse	metisse	metisse
moule	moulisse	moulisse	moulisse
meure	mourisse	mourisse	mourisse
meuve	muise	muise	muise
prene	prisse	prisse	prisse
repaisse	repuisse	repuisse	repuisse
refolve	refoluisse	refoluisse	refoluisse
revête	revêtisse	revêtisse	revêtisse
rie	risse	risse	risse
fache	fussisse	fussisse	fussisse
m'assie	m'assisse	m'assisse	m'assisse
fuisse	fussisse	fussisse	fussisse
suive	suivisse	suivisse	suivisse
vainque	vainquisse	vainquisse	vainquisse
vive	vécuisse	vécuisse	vécuisse
voye	viffe	viffe	viffe

PARTICIPLES.

Active.

Passive.

Aquerant.	Aquis.	Aquis.	Aquis.
bouillant.	bouilli.	bouilli.	bouilli.
bâvant.	bu.	bu.	bu.
concluant.	conclu.	conclu.	conclu.
cousant.	cousu.	cousu.	cousu.
courant.	couru.	couru.	couru.
croyant.	croû.	croû.	croû.
cueillant.	cueilli.	cueilli.	cueilli.
difant.	dit.	dit.	dit.
écrivant.	écrit.	écrit.	écrit.
faisant.	fait.	fait.	fait.
fuiant.	fui.	fui.	fui.
lisant.	lu.	lu.	lu.
mentant.	menti.	menti.	menti.
métant.	mis.	mis.	mis.
moulant.	moulu.	moulu.	moulu.
mourant.	mort.	mort.	mort.
mouvant.	mu.	mu.	mu.
prenant.	pris.	pris.	pris.
repaisant.	repu.	repu.	repu.
refolvant.	refolu.	refolu.	refolu.
revêtant.	revêtu.	revêtu.	revêtu.
riant.	ri.	ri.	ri.
fachant.	fû.	fû.	fû.
s'assiant.	assis.	assis.	assis.
fuffiant.	fufi.	fufi.	fufi.
fuivant.	fuivi.	fuivi.	fuivi.
vainquant.	vaincu.	vaincu.	vaincu.
vivant.	vécu.	vécu.	vécu.
voyant.	vu.	vu.	vu.

Boire, *to drink*, bois or boi ; ils boivent. Subj. *prei.* buvions bûviez, boivent.

Braire, *to bray*, used in the Infinitive.

Bruire, *to make a Noise*, Ind. Imp. bruiois, Part. act. bruiant.

Choir, *to fall* (tomber is better) Déchoir, *to decay*. Infin. and Part. *pass.* only used, déchu. Echoir, *to happen*, *to expire*, impersonally used, il échoit,

Circoncirer, *to circumcise*, as *sufire*, only Part. *pass.* circoncis.

Clore, *to shut*, Ind. *pres.* clos, Part. *pass.* clos (fermer is better.)

Confire, as *sufire*, only Part. *pass.* confit.

Croire, *to believe*, crois, or croi.

Dire, *to say*, Ind. *pres.* dis. plur. vous dites ; the Compounds vous médisez, vous maudissez.

Dormir, *to sleep*, dors, dormois, as mentir.

Exclure, *to shut out*, part. *pass.* exclus ; reclure, reclus, the rest as conclure.

Faillir, *to fail*, little used (manquer better).

Faire, *to do*, Ind. *pres.* fais, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font.

Frîre, *to fry*, Ind. *pres.* fris, part. *pass.* frit.

Mourir, *to die*, Ind. *pres.* meurs, ils meurent ; in two Tenses reciprocal, Ind. *pres.* je me meurs. Imp. je me mourais ; compound Tenses, suis mort.

Mouvoir, *to move*, plur. Ind. *pres.* ils meuvent.

Naître, *to be born*, comp. Tenses, suis né.

Oùir, *to hear*, part. *pass.* ouï (entendre better).

Pâître, *to feed*, no Ind. *pret.* nor part. *pass.* *vide* repaître.

Partir, *to depart*, as *mentir*, comp. Tenses, suis parti.

Pouvoir, *to be able*, Ind. *pres.* tu peux, il peut.

Pûer or pûir, *to stink*, seldom used (sentir mauvais better).

Querir, *to seek*, Infinitive only used after *aller*, *venir*, *envoyer* ; Compounds, *vide* aquerir, Ind. *pres.* ils acquièrent.

Ravoir, *to have again*, Infinitive only used.

Se repentir, *to repent*, as *mentir* ; comp. Tenses, suis repent.

Saillir, *to leap*, and its Compounds, seldom used, follows cueillir.

Savoir, *to know*, fais, or sai, or sache, nous savons, vous savez, ils savent.

Sentir, *to feel or smell*, and its Compounds, as *mentir*.

Seoir, *to sit*, not much used ; *vide* s'asseoir, surseoir, *to suspend*, rassoir, *to settle*, little in use, except the Infinitive.

Servir, *to serve*, sers, servois, as *mentir*.

Sortir, *to go out*, as *mentir* ; compound Tenses, suis sorti.

Soudre, *to solve*, out of use ; absoudre, *to absolve*, dissoudre, *to dissolve*, refoudre, *to soften*, used in the Infinitive and part. *pass.* absous, dissous, resous ; *vide* refoudre, *to resolve*.

Tordre, *to twist*, Ind. *pret.* tordis, part. *pass.* tors.

Traire, *to milk*, Ind. *pres.* traie, part. *trayant*, trait.

Vaincre, Indic. *pres.* sing. je gagne la victoire, more in use.

Valoir, *to be worth*, prévaloir, Subj. *pres.* prevale.

Vêtir, *to cloath*, part. *pass.* vêtu (habiller better) *vide* revêtir.

Vivre, *to live*, vécus or véquis.

Voir, *to see*, vois or voi, pourvoir, Ind. *pret.* pourvus, fut. pourvoirai, prévoir, prévoirai.

Vouloir, Ind. *pres.* ils veulent, Subj. *pres.* veulent, vouliez, veuillent.

ds c x s
ds cs x s
d e t t
Indic. plural }
From Part. act. }
Turn ant into }
ent }

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IMP. MOOD.
as } 1 Ind.
3 } 3 Subj.
1 } pref.
2 } 1 Ind.
2 } 2 Subj.
3 } 3 Subj.
ent } pref.

By placing this Table of Terminations under *Coudre*, that Verb is at Sight conjugated thro' all Moods and Tenses. The Termination of the First Person must be omitted if any other Person is wanted. In like Manner any Verb in the same List of Verbs, and its Compounds, may be answered.
* * Note, Most Verbs terminating in *s*, in the First Person Sing. Indic. Mood, Pref. Tense, may, in the Second Person Sing. Imper. Mood, take or omit *s*, as *puni* or *punis*, punish thou, *reçois* or *reçois*, receive thou.

MOODS.

INFINITIVE.

TENSES,
Present.

Se lever, to rise.

Comp. T.

S'en aller, to go,
or go away.

Comp. T.

Je m'en vais allé,
I went.

INDICATIVE.

TENSES.

Imperfect.

Perfect.

Future.

Conditional.

Present.

Perfect.

Imperative.

Leve toi, rise thou.

qu'il se leve.

levons nous,

qu'ils se levent.

Participles.

Active.

Passive.

Se levant.

risant.

S'étant levé,

being risen.

Va t'en, go thou,

qu'ils s'en alle.

allons nous en,

allez vous en,

qu'ils s'en allent.

S'en allant, Allé,

going.

gout.

Se lever is an Example of a reflected or reciprocal Verb, distinguished in the Dictionary by *se* before it; the additional Pronoun is to be used in all the seven Tenses, *je me-leve*, *tu te levois*, &c. Note, The Cause and the End of the Action have a reciprocal Relation to each other.

S'e aller is an Example of a Verb which by Custom has taken the Particle *en* before it; of this Sort is *s'en courir*, to run, *s'en fuir*, to run away, *s'en retourner*, to return; *s'en courir* is conjugated as *courir*, &c.

Note, By omitting the additional Pronoun and the Particle *en* in *s'en aller*, you have the Verb *aller*, to go, thro' all Moods and Tenses, as *je m'en vais* or *was makes je vais* or *was, je m'en allois, j'allois*.

Examples of Verbs called Imperfonals, conjugated by the Third Person Singular only.

To freeze, geler.	Il gela, it froze,	Il gela, it should freeze,	Il gelerait, it should freeze,	Qu'il gele, that it should fr.	Qu'il gèle, that it should fr.
Comp. T. Il a gelé, it has frozen.	Il eut, it had.	Il aura, it shall have.	Il aurait, it should have.	Qu'il eût, that it should b.	Géant. Gélé.
To rain, pleuvoir.	Il pleuvoit, Éc.	Il pleuvra.	Il pleuvrait.	Qu'il pleuve.	Qu'il pleuve.
Comp. T. Il a plu.	Il pleut, it is needful.	Il pleuvra, it shall be n.	Il pleuvrait, it should be n.	Qu'il plût.	Pleuvant. Plu.
Comp. T. Il a fait, it has been. n.	Il fut, it was needful.	Il faudra, it shall be n.	Il faudrait, it should be n.	Qu'il fût.	Falu, needful.
Comp. T. Il y a, there is,	Il y eut, there was.	Il y aura, there shall be.	Il y aurait, there should be.	Qu'il y eût, there should be.	Qu'il y ait, let there be.
Comp. T. Il y a eu, there has been.	Il y eût, there was.	Il y aura, there shall be.	Il y aurait, there should be.	Qu'il y eût, there should be.	Qu'il y ait, let there be.
Comp. T. C'est, it is.	C'eût, it was.	Ce sera, it shall be.	Ce serait, it should be.	Que ce fût.	Que ce soit, let it be.
Comp. T. C'a été, it has been.	C'eût, it was.	Ce sera, it shall be.	Ce serait, it should be.	Que ce fût.	Que ce soit, let it be.

Note, To hail, *geler*, to snow, *neiger*, to thunder, *tonner*, to seem, *sembler*, &c. follow *geler*. Other Verbs impersonally used, are, *il importe*, it concerns, *il fuit*, it becomes, *il conviendrait*, it is fit, *on réussit*, they succeed, *il paraît*, it appears, *il plaît*, it pleases, *il arrive*, it happens, *il sou-*
vient, it is remembered, *il vaut mieux*, it is better, *il suffit*, it is enough, *il fait*, it is, &c.

Verbs absolutely impersonal take *il* before them; *il pleut*, impersonally used, takes *il* or *on*; *on dit*, 'tis said, or they say; when the preceding Word ends with a Vowel, place *l'* before *on*, *si l'on aime*, if they love; sometimes *il se* is used instead of *on*, or *se* with a Pronoun, *il se boit de bon Vin en France*, there is good Wine drank in France, *cela se fait*, that's a doing.

S. Je n'ai pas, *I have not*, tu n'as pas, il n'a pas.

P. Nous n'avons pas, *we have not*, vous n'avez pas, ils n'ont pas.

Comp. T. Je n'ai pas eu, *I have not had*, &c.

S. Je ne porte pas, *I do not carry*, tu ne portes pas, il ne porte pas.

P. Nous ne portons pas, *we do not carry*, vous ne portez pas, ils ne portent pas.

Comp. T. Je n'ai pas porté, *I have not carried*, &c.

The Use of the Interrogation, with or without the Negative.

S. Ai-je? *have I?* as-tu? a-t-il?

P. Avons-nous? *have we?* avez-vous? ont-ils?

Comp. T. Ai-je eu? *have I had?*

S. Portai-je? *do I carry?* portes-tu? porte-t-il?

P. Portons-nous? *do we carry?* portez-vous? portent-ils?

Comp. T. Ai-je porté? *have I carried?*

S. N'ai-je pas? *have I not?* n'as-tu pas? n'a-t-il pas?

P. N'avons-nous pas? *have we not?* n'avez-vous pas? n'ont-ils pas?

Comp. T. N'ai-je pas eu? *have I not had?*

S. Ne portai-je pas? *do I not carry?* ne portes-tu pas? ne porte-t-il pas?

P. Ne portons-nous pas? *do we not carry?* ne portez-vous pas? ne portent-ils pas?

Comp. T. N'ai-je pas porté? *have I not carried?*

* * *Note*, In Interrogations in the Third Person Singular, when the Verb terminates with a Vowel, a *t* is placed. as in the Examples, *A-t-il?* hath he? *Porte-t-il?* doth he carry? *Euphoniæ gratiâ*.

Note, *Arriver*, to arrive, *entrer*, to enter, *retourner*, to return, *tomber*, to fall, *venir*, to come, and their Compounds, and some other Verbs already taken Notice of, use *être*, to be, for the Compound Tenses, generally English'd as from *avoir*, to have, but not within the Reach of any certain Rule; as I may say, *Je suis tombé*, I have fallen; or I fell; but not *Je suis né*, I have born, instead whereof, *Je suis né*, I was born. *Subvenir*, *convenir*, *provenir*, *contrevenir*, use *avoir*; *accourir*, to run to, uses *être*; *sortir*, to go out, *croire*, to believe, *monter*, to go up, *descendre*, to go down, *passer*, to pass, use both *avoir* and *être*.

Note, Conversation and Reading of Authors will soon reconcile the Difficulty.

Envoyer and *renvoyer* follow *porter*, but in the Future and Conditional Tenses make *enverrai* or *envoyerais*, *enverrois* or *envoyerois*, &c.

Bénir, to bless, has two Participles passive, *viz*, *beni*, *benit*; the first relates to a divine, the other to an human Blessing; *Cet homme est béni de Dieu*, that Man is blessed by God, *du pain benit*, blessed Bread.

Luire, to shine, *nuire*, to hurt, Part. pass. *lui*, *nui*.

The Imperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood serves to express an Action begun and not ended, as, *Je parlois quand il entra*, I spoke, or I did speak, or I was speaking when he came in.

The Perfect Tense of the Indicative Mood expresses a determined Time, as, *Je parlai hier à votre Père*, I spoke, or I did speak Yesterday to your Father.

A LIST of the most useful VERBS,

Verbs conjugated as Port-er.

<i>To accept,</i>	accepter
<i>accuse,</i>	accuser
<i>acquit,</i>	acquitter
<i>affront,</i>	affronter
<i>amend,</i>	amender
<i>apply,</i>	appliquer
<i>argue,</i>	argumenter
<i>arm,</i>	armer
<i>ask,</i>	demander
<i>astonish,</i>	étonner
<i>assure,</i>	assurer
<i>awake,</i>	s'éveiller
<i>baptize,</i>	bâtiser
<i>bath,</i>	baigner
<i>begin,</i>	commencer
<i>beseech,</i>	supplier
<i>blame,</i>	blâmer
<i>blot out,</i>	effacer
<i>blow,</i>	souffler
<i>borrow,</i>	emprunter
<i>break,</i>	casser
<i>breakfast,</i>	déjeuner
<i>bring,</i>	apporter
<i>bury,</i>	enterrer
<i>button,</i>	boutonner
<i>buy,</i>	acheter
<i>call,</i>	appeller
<i>change,</i>	changer
<i>cheat,</i>	trammer
<i>chew,</i>	mâcher
<i>chide,</i>	gronder
<i>clean,</i>	nettoyer
<i>comb,</i>	peigner
<i>come in,</i>	entrer
<i>comfort,</i>	consoler
<i>command,</i>	commander
<i>compliment,</i>	complimenter
<i>compose,</i>	composer
<i>condemn,</i>	condamner
<i>consider,</i>	considérer
<i>consume,</i>	consommer
<i>contemplate,</i>	contempler
<i>contend,</i>	contester
<i>continue,</i>	continuer
<i>correct,</i>	corriger
<i>court,</i>	courtiser
<i>crown,</i>	couronner
<i>cut,</i>	couper

<i>To damn,</i>	damner
<i>dance,</i>	danser
<i>decide,</i>	decider
<i>declare,</i>	déclarer
<i>deliver up,</i>	delivrer
<i>deny,</i>	nier
<i>dine,</i>	diner
<i>dispute,</i>	disputer
<i>doubt,</i>	douter
<i>draw,</i>	tirer
<i>draw near,</i>	s'approcher
<i>eat,</i>	manger
<i>embrace,</i>	embrasser
<i>end,</i>	achever
<i>excuse,</i>	excuser
<i>expire,</i>	expirer
<i>find,</i>	trouver
<i>finish,</i>	finir
<i>flatter,</i>	flâter
<i>fly,</i>	voler
<i>fold up,</i>	plier
<i>forget,</i>	oublier
<i>fry,</i>	fricasser
<i>give,</i>	donner
<i>go up,</i>	monter
<i>grant,</i>	accorder
<i>handle,</i>	manier
<i>heap,</i>	amasser
<i>hire,</i>	louer
<i>hope,</i>	espérer
<i>improve,</i>	profiter
<i>jeer,</i>	se moquer
<i>jump,</i>	sauter
<i>judge,</i>	juger
<i>keep,</i>	garder
<i>kill,</i>	tuer
<i>kindle,</i>	allumer
<i>kiss,</i>	baiser
<i>lean,</i>	s'appuyer
<i>lend,</i>	prêter
<i>lie down,</i>	se coucher
<i>look upon,</i>	regarder
<i>light,</i>	allumer
<i>mingle,</i>	mêler
<i>name,</i>	nommer
<i>neglect,</i>	négliger
<i>observe,</i>	observer

<i>To pardon,</i>	pardonner
<i>pay,</i>	payer
<i>place,</i>	placer
<i>plant,</i>	planter
<i>pray,</i>	prier
<i>preach,</i>	prêcher
<i>print,</i>	imprimer
<i>proclaim,</i>	annoncer
<i>profit,</i>	profiter
<i>pronounce,</i>	prononcer
<i>prove,</i>	prouver
<i>reason,</i>	raisonner
<i>reckon,</i>	compter
<i>rehearse,</i>	reciter
<i>refuse,</i>	refuser
<i>relate,</i>	raconter
<i>release,</i>	relâcher
<i>renounce,</i>	renoncer
<i>repeat,</i>	repete
<i>repose,</i>	reposer
<i>retire,</i>	reculer
<i>ring,</i>	sonner
<i>rinse,</i>	rincer
<i>ruin,</i>	ruiner
<i>salute,</i>	saluer
<i>satisfy,</i>	rassasier
<i>save,</i>	fauver
<i>seal,</i>	cacheter
<i>seek,</i>	chercher
<i>send,</i>	envoyer
<i>shut,</i>	fermer
<i>shut in,</i>	enfermer
<i>sign,</i>	signer
<i>sing,</i>	chanter

<i>To smook,</i>	fumer
<i>snatch,</i>	arracher
<i>speak,</i>	parler
<i>steal,</i>	derober
<i>stop,</i>	arrêter
<i>study,</i>	étudier
<i>sup,</i>	souper
<i>swallow,</i>	avaler
<i>sweep,</i>	balier
<i>swim,</i>	nager
<i>take away,</i>	ôter
<i>tarry,</i>	tarder
<i>taste,</i>	gouter
<i>tattle,</i>	causer
<i>teach,</i>	enseigner
<i>tear,</i>	dechirer
<i>tie,</i>	nouer, lier
<i>touch,</i>	toucher
<i>travel,</i>	voyager
<i>treat,</i>	regaler
<i>tremble,</i>	trembler
<i>trouble,</i>	embarrasser
<i>try,</i>	essayer
<i>untie,</i>	denouer
<i>boast,</i>	se vanter
<i>walk,</i>	marcher
<i>wash,</i>	laver
<i>watch,</i>	veiller
<i>weep,</i>	pleurer
<i>weigh,</i>	peser
<i>wish,</i>	souhaitter
<i>work,</i>	travailler
<i>yield,</i>	ceder

Verbs conjugated as Pun-ir.

<i>To abolish,</i>	abolir
<i>accomplish,</i>	accomplir
<i>act,</i>	agir
<i>annihilate,</i>	anéantir
<i>betray,</i>	trahir
<i>besot,</i>	abrutir
<i>build,</i>	bâtir
<i>caper,</i>	bondir
<i>chose,</i>	choisir
<i>cure,</i>	guérir
<i>cherish,</i>	cherir
<i>clear,</i>	éclaircir
<i>dazzle,</i>	éblouir
<i>enjoy,</i>	jouir
<i>fill up,</i>	emplir
<i>finish,</i>	finir
<i>enlarge,</i>	agrandir

<i>To harden,</i>	endurcir
<i>enrich,</i>	enrichir
<i>languish,</i>	languir
<i>match,</i>	assortir
<i>perish,</i>	perir
<i>polish,</i>	polir
<i>quench,</i>	amortir
<i>reflect,</i>	réfléchir
<i>settle,</i>	établir
<i>shine,</i>	resplendir
<i>shorten,</i>	accourcir
<i>subject,</i>	assujettir
<i>swallow,</i>	engloutir
<i>sweeten,</i>	adoucir
<i>thicken,</i>	épaissir
<i>tremble,</i>	fremir
<i>unite,</i>	unir

Verbs conjugated as O-frir.

To cover, discover, recover, open,	couvrir decouvrir recouvrir ouvrir	To open again, suffer, under-bid,	r'ouvrir souffrir mes-offrir
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Verbs conjugated as T-enir.

To abstain, act contrary to, attain, agree, become, belong, come back, contain, detain, entertain,	s'abstenir contrevenir parvenir convenir devenir appartenir revenir contenir detenir entretenir	To happen, intervene, keep, maintain, obtain, proceed, relieve, uphold,	avenir survenir intervenir retenir maintenir obtenir provenir subvenir soutenir
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Verbs conjugated as D-evoir.

To conceive, deceive,	concevoir décevoir	To perceive, receive,	appercevoir recevoir
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Verbs conjugated as Jo-indre.

To attain, bewail, discolour, extinguish,	atteindre plaindre détendre éteindre	To fear, feign, force, paint,	craindre feindre contraindre peindre
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Verbs conjugated as Cr-ôître.

To appear, decrease, disappear,	apparoître comparoître decroître disparoître	To increase, know, look, take for another,	accroître connoître paroître méconnoître
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Verbs conjugated as Red-uire.

To deduct, glitter, hurt, lead, lead again, instruct,	déduire, reluire nuire conduire induire reconduire instruire	To introduce, produce, reduce, shine, seduce, translate,	introduire produire réduire luire- séduire traduire
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Verbs conjugated as Pl-aire.

To conceal, hold one's tongue,	taire se taire	To displease, humour,	déplaire complaire
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Verbs conjugated as Rend-re.

<i>To answer,</i>	<i>répondre</i>
<i>bite,</i>	<i>mordre</i>
<i>break,</i>	<i>rompre</i>
<i>bend,</i>	<i>tendre</i>
<i>corrupt,</i>	<i>corrompre</i>
<i>correspond,</i>	<i>correspondre</i>
<i>descend,</i>	<i>descendre</i>
<i>hang,</i>	<i>pendre</i>

<i>To lay Eggs,</i>	<i>pondre</i>
<i>lose</i>	<i>perdre</i>
<i>pretend,</i>	<i>prétendre</i>
<i>sell,</i>	<i>vendre</i>
<i>spread,</i>	<i>répandre</i>
<i>suspend,</i>	<i>suspendre</i>
<i>understand,</i>	<i>entendre</i>
<i>wait,</i>	<i>attendre</i>

The COMPOUNDS of most of the VERBS which are answered by the Table of Terminations.

<i>To admit,</i>	<i>ad-mettre</i>
<i>apprehend,</i>	<i>com-prendre</i>
<i>boil again.</i>	<i>re-bouillir</i>
<i>be born again,</i>	<i>re-naître</i>
<i>commit,</i>	<i>com-mettre</i>
<i>consent,</i>	<i>con-sentir</i>
<i>contradict,</i>	<i>contre-dire</i>
<i>convince,</i>	<i>con-vaincre</i>
<i>counterfeit,</i>	<i>contre-faire</i>
<i>defeat,</i>	<i>dé-confire</i>
<i>describe,</i>	<i>dé-crire</i>
<i>discourse,</i>	<i>dis-courir</i>
<i>divide,</i>	<i>dé-partir</i>
<i>do again,</i>	<i>refaire</i>
<i>drink again,</i>	<i>re-boire</i>
<i>elect,</i>	<i>é-lire</i>
<i>entertain,</i>	<i>ac-cueillir</i>
<i>exact,</i>	<i>sur-faire</i>
<i>foresee,</i>	<i>pré-sentir</i>
	<i>pré-voir</i>
<i>foretell,</i>	<i>pré-dire</i>
<i>gather together,</i>	<i>re-cueillir</i>
<i>give the Lye,</i>	<i>dé-mentir</i>
<i>have a glimpse of</i>	<i>entre-voir</i>
<i>grind again,</i>	<i>re-moudre</i>
<i>share again,</i>	<i>re-partir</i>
<i>reply,</i>	
<i>concur,</i>	<i>con-courir</i>
<i>incur,</i>	<i>en-courir</i>
<i>inscribe,</i>	<i>in-scrire</i>
<i>interdict,</i>	<i>inter-dire</i>
<i>learn,</i>	<i>ap-prendre</i>
<i>out-live,</i>	<i>sur-vivre</i>
<i>to sleep,</i>	<i>en-dormir</i>
<i>lull to sleep again,</i>	<i>ren-dormir</i>

<i>To omit,</i>	<i>o-mettre</i>
<i>mistake,</i>	<i>se mé-prendre</i>
<i>permit,</i>	<i>per-mettre</i>
<i>prescribe,</i>	<i>pre-scrire</i>
<i>promise,</i>	<i>pro-mettre</i>
<i>provide.</i>	<i>pour-voir</i>
<i>pursue,</i>	<i>pour-suivre</i>
<i>put again,</i>	<i>re-mettre</i>
<i>read again,</i>	<i>re-lire</i>
<i>have recourse to,</i>	<i>re-courir</i>
<i>resent,</i>	<i>res-sentir</i>
<i>revive,</i>	<i>re-vivre</i>
<i>run over,</i>	<i>par-courir</i>
<i>say again,</i>	<i>re-dire</i>
<i>satisfy,</i>	<i>satis-faire</i>
<i>see again,</i>	<i>re-voir</i>
<i>sleep again,</i>	<i>re-dormir</i>
<i>smile,</i>	<i>sou-rire</i>
<i>soak in,</i>	<i>em-boire</i>
<i>sew, or sow again,</i>	<i>re-coudre</i>
<i>speak ill of,</i>	<i>mé-dire</i>
<i>stir up,</i>	<i>é-mouvoir</i>
<i>submit,</i>	<i>sou-mettre</i>
<i>subscribe,</i>	<i>sou-scrire</i>
<i>succour,</i>	<i>se-courir</i>
<i>surprise,</i>	<i>sur-prendre</i>
<i>take again,</i>	<i>re-prendre</i>
<i>take off,</i>	<i>de-mouvoir</i>
<i>transcribe,</i>	<i>trans-scrire</i>
<i>transmit,</i>	<i>trans-mettre</i>
<i>turn out,</i>	<i>dé-mettre</i>
<i>undo,</i>	<i>dé-faire</i>
<i>undertake,</i>	<i>entre-prendre</i>
<i>unsew, or unsew,</i>	<i>dé-coudre</i>
<i>write again,</i>	<i>re-cire</i>



THE USE, CONSTRUCTION, and SYNTAXIS OF THE PARTS of SPEECH IN THE FRENCH TONGUE.

ARTICLES.

ARTICLES serve to distinguish the Gender, Number, Declension, and Determination of Nouns.

The French Articles *de* and *à*, tho' used as indefinite Articles to form the Genitives and Datives of such Nouns as are not limited by *the* in English, are nevertheless to be considered only as mere Particles, which serve to decline the true Articles, and form the Infinitives of Verbs.

The real Articles are *le* Masc. *la* Fem. in English *the*; and *un* Masc. *une* Fem. in English *a*. They are thus declined:

Singular.		Plural.	Singular.		Plural.	The Variation of Cases in all Nouns depends solely on these Articles, the Nouns themselves not varying from their Nominative (1)
M.	F.	Both Genders.	M.	F.	Both Genders.	
N. <i>Le, La</i>		<i>Les</i>	<i>Un, Une,</i>		<i>Des</i>	
G. <i>Du, de La</i>		<i>Des</i>	<i>d'Un, d'Une</i>		<i>De</i>	
D. <i>Au, à La</i>		<i>Aux</i>	<i>à Un, à Une</i>		<i>à Des</i>	
Ac. <i>Le, La</i>		<i>Les</i>	<i>Un, Une,</i>		<i>Des</i>	

N. B. Before all Nouns beginning with a Vowel, whether Masculine or Feminine, we must use these *l', de l', à l'*, instead of *le, du, au* (2) in the Singular only.

Pronouns, proper Names, and such Nouns as have not *the* prefix'd to them in English, are commonly varied in the Genitive and Dative only with the Particles *de* and *à* (3)

This, however, is far from being an unexceptionable Rule, since not only (4) proper Names of Countries, but many other (5) Nouns used without *the* in English, are often applied with *le* and *la*; which Exceptions are best learnt by Use and Reading.

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Le Roi*, the King; *du Roi*, of the King; *au Roi*, to the King. Nom. Plur. *Les Rois*, the Kings; *des Rois*, of the Kings, &c. and so of all others.

(2) Nom. Sing. *L'ange*, the Angel; *de l'ange*, of the Angel; *à l'ange*, to the Angel. Plur. *Les anges*, the angels, &c.

(3) *De moi*, of me; *à moi*, to me; *de lui*, of him; *à lui*, to him; *de Pierre*, *à Pierre*; *de Dieu*, of God; *à Dieu*.

(4) *Le Danemarck*, *du Danemarck*, *au Danemarck*; *La France*, *de la France*, *à la France*; *L'Angleterre*, &c.

(5) *Le vin est bon*, Wine is good; *l'amour du vin*, the Love of Wine; *adonné au vin*, addicted to Wine, &c.

So far however may be laid down for certain, that a Nominative beginning a Sentence, whether in a determined or indetermined Sense (unless it be a proper Name or Pronoun) must have its Article prefix'd.

Besides, we must observe that the Genitives of the Articles are used as *Partitives*; that is to say, to express *some Part* of a *Whole*, both in a (1) Nominative and an (2) Accusative Sense.

The Nominative Plural *des*, prefix'd to an Adjective, answers to the Use of *ones* in English (3).

The Article or Particle *de* is used instead of *du*, *de la*, or *des*, with Adjectives followed by a Substantive, taken in an indefinite Sense, as well in the Plural as in the Singular (4).

Ordinal Numbers, preceded by proper Names, must not have the Article prefix (5); without proper Names they admit it as in English (6).

The Article *le* or *la* is not to be used after the Preposition *en*; wherefore when *she* is to be expressed after *in*, we must avoid using *en*, but render the English Preposition *in* by the French *dans* with the Article (7).

The Genitives *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, and *des*, are used instead of *de* after the Adverb *bien*, signifying a *great deal*, *much*, or *many* (8).

As for other Cases where the Use of the Article is not different from the English, they are best omitted, since the mentioning of them serves only to puzzle the Learner with an Infinity of useless Rules, which I would chiefly avoid. However, they are to be met with in all Grammars.

N O U N S.

The Definitions of Nouns, and their Distinctions into Substantives, proper and appellative, and Adjectives, are the same in French as in other Languages; and their Variation or Declension through their several Cases hath already been settled in the Use of the Article.

But as to the Genders of the French Nouns, they differ from the English in that, like those of the learned Languages and the most correct of the living ones, they take place not only to express Distinction of both Sexes (as our *he* and *she*) in living Creatures, but in all Nouns relating even to inanimate Things; among which there can be neither *he* nor *she*. A French Noun must therefore always be Masculine or Feminine; for as the Common or Neuter Genders, they occasion no Difference in the Articles or Adjectives, which are the chief Things to be regarded in this Particular.

The Adjective agreeing always with its Substantive in Gender as well as in Number and Case, it would be requisite to settle and fix the different Genders of the Substantives; but as the Rules that could be laid down are liable to such a Number of intricate Exceptions, we must leave it entirely to Practice and Reading.

As to the Difference of Genders in Adjectives, it depends on the Terminations, whereof these general Rules must be observed.

(9) Adjectives ending in *e* mute serve for both Genders, such as *brave*, *jeune*, *habile*.

Adjectives Masculine in any of these Letters *é*, *i*, *u*, *d*, *l*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *n*, from their Feminine by adding *e* unaccented (10)

E X A M P L E S.

- (1) (2) *C'est de l'eau*, 'tis *Water*; *Donnez moi de l'eau*, give me *Water*, or *some Water*.
- (3) *Des bons*, et *des mauvais*; good, and bad *ones*.
- (4) *Un homme de grands talents*, a Man of *great Parts*; *voilà de beau pain*, there's *fine Bread*.
- (5) *George Second*; *Louis quinze* (for *quinzième*.) *George the Second*, *Lewis the Fifteenth*.
- (6) *Le troisième des Césars*, the third of the *Césars*; *le quatrième mois de la septième année*, the fourth Month of the seventh Year.
- (7) *Dans le jardin* (and not *en jardin*, or *en le jardin*) in the *Garden*.
- (8) *Bien du chagrin*, a great deal of *Sorrow*; *bien des peines*, a great many *Pains*; *bien de l'angoisse*, much *Anxiety*.
- (9) *Brave homme*, a brave Man; *brave femme*, a brave Woman; *sage roi*, *sage reine*, a wise King, a wise Queen, &c.
- (10) *Un homme perdu*, *une femme perdue*; *aimé*, *aimée*; *puni*, *punie*; *badin*, *badine*, &c.

N. B. Those in *al*, *eil*, and *el*, besides the Addition of the *e*, double likewise the *l* (1). The Masculines in *c*, form their Feminine in *che* (2); except a few, as *public*, Fem. *publique*; *Grec*, Fem. *Grecque*; *Turc*, Fem. *Turque*.

Masculines in *s*, form their Feminines in *ve* (3).

Adjectives in *x*, change *x* into *se* in the Feminine (4).

The Masculine *long*, has *longue* for its Feminine (5).

The next Thing to be consider'd in Nouns, is the Numbers, serving to distinguish between *one* and *several* Things. There are therefore two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural, as well in Adjectives as in Substantives; which I observe, because English Adjectives are alike in both Numbers.

But in French all Nouns, whether Substantives or Adjectives, generally form their Plural from the Singular with the Addition of an *s* at the End (6).

Some Exceptions are to be made to this Rule. Thus Singulars in *s*, *x*, or *z*, do not vary in their plural Terminations (7). Again Nouns in *au*, *eu*, *ou*, end in *x* in the Plural (8).

Singular Nouns in *al* and *ail*, form their Plural in *aux* (9).

These, *Ciel*, Heaven, plur. *Cieux*; *Loi*, Law, plur. *Loix*; *Roi*, King, plur. *Rois*; *Aïeul*, Grandfather, plur. *Aïeux*; *viel*, old, plur. *viux*; *Oeil*, Eye, plur. *Yeux*; are particular Exceptions; as likewise the following, *fatal*, *bal*, *naval*, *gouvernail*, *épouventail*, *mail*, *détail*, *poitrail*, *attirail*, which form their Plural according to the general Rule, with the Addition of an *s*, as *fatals*, *bals*, &c.

The proper placing of the Adjectives, either before or after their Substantives, is a Nicety in the French Language which requires the greater Attention, as no such Distinction is made in English. The following Observations may serve in some measure to settle it.

(10) Adjectives of ordinal Numbers (except with proper Names) come before their Substantives. (11) As also adjective Pronouns Conjunctive. (12) Likewise many Comparatives and Superlatives; and the following Adjectives, *bon*, *mechant*, *grand*, *petit*, *mauvais*, *vilain*, *laid*, *beau*, *gris*, *jeune*, *viel*, *peuvre*, and some others (13).

On the other Hand, the following are commonly placed after their Substantives: All Participles preter-perfect (14); Adjectives form'd from the proper Names of Countries (15); Adjectives of Colour (16); Adjectives ending in *f* and *ique*, *esque*, *ile*, and *ule* (17); those that denote the Quality of the Air or Weather, and a few particular ones (18).

Observe likewise in the general, that all Adjectives, when join'd with one, two, or more others, may be placed after the Substantives (19).

EXAMPLES.

- (1) *Fol*, *folle*; *mol*, *molle*; *pareil*, *pareille*; *bel*, *belle*; *etel*, *telle*; *viel*, *vielle*.
- (2) *Sec*, *seche*, dry.
- (3) *Neuf*, *neuve*, new.
- (4) *Heureux*, *heureuse*, happy; *peureux*, *peureuse*, fearful.
- (5) *Long chemin*, a long Way; *longue epée*, a long sword.
- (6) *Père*, Father, pl. *pères*; *maison*, House, pl. *maisons*; *prince*, plur. *princes*; *bon*, pl. *bons*, &c.
- (7) *Le bras*, the arm, *les bras*, the arms; *le nez*, the nose, *les nez*; *la noix*, *la pain*, &c.
- (8) *Beau*, handsome, pl. *beaux*; *peau*, skin, *les peaux*; *pou*, a louse, *poux*; *lieu*, place, *lieux*.
- (9) *Travail*, *travaux*, work; *cheval*, horse, *chevaux*, horses; *email*, enamel, *émaux*; *mal*, many.
- (10) *Le second Livre*, the second Book; *le vingt-troisième jour*, the three and twentieth Day.
- (11) *Ma plume*, my pen; *son chapeau*, his hat; *cette affaire*, that affair; *quelle femme*, what woman?
- (12) *Le meilleur prince*, the best prince; *la moindre chose*, the least thing; *la plus petite creature*, the smallest creature.
- (13) *Mauvais pain*, bad bread; *bon garçon*, good boy; *grande fille*, a tall girl; *mechants bête*, a wicked beast, &c.
- (14) *Enfant gâté*, a spoiled child; *un homme assoupi*, a drowsy man; *le disciple bienaimé*, the beloved disciple; *le tems passé*, past times.
- (15) *Gentilhomme Anglois*, an English gentleman; *un seigneur Ecossois*, a Scotch nobleman; *un vaisseau François*, a French ship.
- (16) *Un bonnet rouge*, a red cap; *une robe blanche*, a white gown.
- (17) *Un habit neuf*, a new coat; *un esprit credule*, a credulous mind.
- (18) *Tems sombre*, gloomy weather.
- (19) *Un roi bon, sage, et vertueux*, a wise, good, and virtuous King.

The Adjective must agree with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; yet in French the Substantives *Partie*, and *quelque chose*, tho' Feminine, admit of an Adjective Masculine (1).

Two Substantives of different Genders require an Adjective Plural of the Masculine Gender (2). This to be understood of Substantives that are the Nominatives of a Verb Passive.

For when the Substantives are not Nominatives, the Adjective must agree with the Substantive nearest to it (3).

The Comparison of Adjectives is performed in French by placing the (4) Adverbs *plus*, more, *moins*, less, or *aussi*, as, before the Positive to form the Comparative, and adding *le* or *la* to the Comparative to form the Superlative (5). The Adverbs *très*, or *fort*, very, are improperly called the Signs of the Superlative.

There are however some Adjectives which recede from this general Rule of Comparison (6).

The Answer to the Comparison (which in English is *than*) is done by *que* in French (7), or by *de* speaking of Numbers (8).

As to the Numeral Nouns, we may observe, that in reckoning the Years from any Æra of Time; the French use cardinal instead of ordinal Numbers (9). As also in naming Princes, and the Numbers of Chapters or Books; but in this Case the Substantive must be placed first (10).

These ordinal Numbers, *premier* or *second*, are changed into *unième* and *deuxième* after a Decad (11).

PRONOUNS.

Of these there are but five Sorts that can be properly so called, *viz.* *Personal*, *Possessive*, *Demonstrative*, *Relative*, *Interrogative*; for as to the *Numeral* and *Indefinite*, they are mere Adjectives.

The *Personal* Pronouns are these following, and thus declined:

Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
		Masc.	Fem.
N. <i>Je</i> or <i>moi</i> , I	N. <i>Tu</i> or <i>toi</i> , thou	N. <i>Il</i> or <i>lui</i> , he	<i>Elle</i> , she
G. <i>De moi</i> , of me	G. <i>De toi</i> , of thee	G. <i>De lui</i> , of him	<i>D'elle</i> , of her
D. <i>A moi</i> or <i>me</i> to me	D. <i>A toi</i> or <i>te</i> , to thee	A. <i>A lui</i> or <i>lui</i> , to him	<i>A elle</i> or <i>lui</i> , to her
Ac. <i>Me</i> or <i>moi</i> , me	Ac. <i>Te</i> , <i>toi</i> , thee	Ac. <i>Lui</i> , <i>le</i> , him	<i>La</i> , <i>elle</i> , her
Plur.	Plur.	Plur.	Plur.
N. <i>Nous</i> , we	N. <i>Vous</i> , you	N. <i>Ils</i> or <i>eux</i> , they	<i>Elles</i> , they
G. <i>De nous</i> , of us	G. <i>De vous</i> , of you	G. <i>D'eux</i> , of them	<i>D'elles</i> , of them
D. <i>A nous</i> or <i>nous</i> , to us	D. <i>A vous</i> , or <i>vous</i> , to you	D. <i>A eux</i> , <i>leur</i> , to them	<i>A elles</i> , <i>leur</i> , to them
Ac. <i>Nous</i> , us	Ac. <i>Vous</i> , you	Ac. <i>Les</i> , <i>eux</i> , them	<i>Elles</i> , <i>les</i> , them

To which we may add the *Reciprocal* Pronoun *soi*, oneself, used in the oblique Cases only, as Gen. *de soi*, of him, her, it, or oneself; Dat. *à soi* or *se*; Ac. *soi* or *se*.

Observe that the Nominatives *je*, *tu*, *il*, and *ils*, cannot close a Period, or be used without a Verb, or be placed after, unless by Interrogation; so that in any of these

EXAMPLES.

- (1) *Il a partie de la jambe fracassé*, he has a part of his leg shatter'd; *quelque chose d'honteux*, something shameful.
- (2) *Le roi et la reine y sont allés, et y ont été tués*, The King and Queen went thither, and were kill'd.
- (3) *Evitez le crime et la fureur rongée de remords*, Avoid crime and rage gnaw'd with remorse.
- (4) *Plus beau*, handsomer; *moins riche*, less rich; *aussi grand*, as great.
- (5) *Le plus beau*, the handsomest; *la moins riche*, the richest.
- (6) Such as *bon*, good, Comp. *meilleur*, better; *petit*, little, *moindre*, less; *le moindre*, the least; *mechant*, bad, *pire*, worse, *le pire*, the worst, &c.
- (7) *Meilleur que vous*, better than you; *plus riche que Crésus*, richer than Crésus.
- (8) *Plus d'un écu*, more than one crown; *moins de dix*, less than ten.
- (9) *L'an mil sept cent et quarante six*, The year one thousand seven hundred and forty-six; *L'an trente du règne de . . .* In the thirtieth Year of the reign of . . .
- (10) *Charles sept Empereur d'Allemagne*, Charles 7th Emperor of Germany; *Henri trois*, Henry third; *chapitre vingt*, chapter the twentieth, &c.
- (11) *Vingt-unième*, twenty-first; *quarante-deuxième*, forty-second.

Cases, *I, thou, he, or they*, Masc. must be rendered by *moi, toi, lui, eux*, (1); which on the other Hand (2) cannot be used as Nominatives to any Verb expressed, nor at the beginning of a Sentence.

Something like this is also to be observed in the Accusatives, *me, te, se, le, la, les*, which are to be used only when the Verb that governs them is expressed, and are always placed before it (3). When the Verb is not expressed in the same Sentence, we must make use of the others, *moi, toi, soi, lui, elle, eux, elles* (4).

The Datives, *me, te, se, lui, leur, nous, vous*, without the Article, are always placed before the Verb, instead of *à moi, à toi, &c.* (5).

But as it may happen that both a Dative and Accusative of the Pronoun must be expressed before the Verb, it may be asked which is to be placed first? In this Case it must be observed, that the Datives *me, te, se, nous, vous*, must be placed next to the Person of the Verb, and before the Accusative governed by the Verb (6). On the contrary, the Datives *lui* and *leur* come after the Accusative (7).

After an Imperative, the Pronouns *moi, toi, soi*, are used both in a Nominative and Dative Sense without the Article (8).

But in a Negation with the Imperative (or when the Imperative is in the third Person) we must make use of *me, te, se, &c.* and put them before, not after, the Verb (9).

In Interrogations, the Pronouns which are the Persons of the Verbs come always after the Verb, in its simple Tenses (10); and between the Auxiliary and the Participle, in the compound Tenses (11).

When there are two Verbs in the same Sentence with the Pronoun, 'tis properest to place the oblique Case of the Pronoun next before the Verb that governs it (12).

The Pronouns *il, lui*, and *elle*, relate properly to Persons (13), and *soi* only to Things (14); yet speaking of Persons in general we may use *soi*, instead of *lui* or *elle* (15).

For more particular Niceties concerning the Use of the Personal Pronouns, consult larger Grammars. This, however, is sufficient for common Use.

The Possessive Pronouns are of two Sorts, *Conjunctive* and *Absolute*. The former cannot stand by themselves, and must always have their Substantive (16) expressed after them: The latter gives a perfect Sense by themselves, and are never joined with their Substantives (17).

The *Conjunctive* Pronouns are the following, *mon, my, ton, thy, son, his* (with their Feminine *ma, ta, sa*) *notre, our, votre, your, leur, their*, which are all declined only with the Particles *de* and *à*, in the Genitive and Dative. The three first have their Plurals in *mes, tes, ses*, for both Genders; and the latter in *nos, vos, and leurs*.

EXAMPLES.

(1) *C'est moi* (not *c'est je*), 'tis I; *ce sont eux* (not *ils*), 'tis they; *qui l'a fait?* *lui* (not *il*), who has done it? he.

(2) *Je parle* (not *moi parle*), I speak; *il l'a fait* (not *lui l'a fait*), he has done it.

(3) *Il le prend* (not *il lui prend*); *il me tue* (not *il moi tue*), he kills me.

(4) *Qui a-t-il tué?* *lui* (not *le*), who has he killed? him.

(5) *Il me dit* (not *il dit à moi*), he said to me; *je te parle* (not *à toi*) I speak to thee; *vous lui donnez* (not *à lui*), you'll give to him.

(6) *Il me le dit* (not *le me*), he said to me; *je te le promets*, I promise it to thee.

(7) *Vous les lui promettez* (not *lui les*) you promise it to him; *je le leur donnerai* (not *leur le*), I'll give it to them.

(8) *Tai-toi*, hold thy Peace; *donnez moi*, give me; *attendez moi*, wait for me.

(9) *Ne me donnez pas*, don't give me; *ne me parlez pas*, don't speak to me; *qu'il me tue*, let him kill me.

(10) *Venez vous?* do you come? *prends-je?* do I take?

(11) *Etes vous venu?* are you come? *ai-je pris?* have I taken?

(12) *Il peut le prendre* (rather than *il le peut prendre*) he may take it; *je veux le voir*, I will see it.

(13) (14) *Cette femme a en elle tout ce qu'il faut pour se faire aimer*, That woman is possessed of every thing requisite to make herself beloved; *Cela est utile en soi-même*, that is useful in itself.

(15) *L'homme est de soi-même enclin au mal*, Man is of himself inclined to evil.

(16) *Mon livre*, my book; *sa mère*, his Mother, &c. *nos rois*, our kings; *leurs affaires*, their affairs.

(17) *C'est le tien*, 'tis yours; *ce sont les nôtres*, they are ours; *le mien est le meilleur*, mine is the best.

Observe

Observe that before Nouns beginning with a Vowel, or *b* mute, tho' Feminine, the French use *mon, ton, son*, to avoid the Cacophony (1) which the Feminines *me, te, se*, would naturally occasion.

Absolute Possessive Pronouns are always used with the Articles *le* and *la*, and follow the Declension of common Nouns, both as to the Variation of the Articles in their oblique Cases; and as to the Formation of their Plurals; as *Le mien*, Masc. *la mienne*, Fem. mine; Genitive, *du mien, de la mienne*; Plur. *Les miens, les miennes*; Gen. *des miennes*, &c. *Le tien, la tienne*, thine; *le sien, la sienne*, his; *le or la vôtre*, yours; *le or la leur*, Plur. *Les nôtres, les vôtres, les leurs*.

The absolute Possession of a Thing is often expressed by the Dative Case of the personal Pronouns, or of any other Substantive (2).

Pronouns *Demonstrative* are also of two Sorts, *Conjunctive* and *Absolute*; but both are used without the Article *le*, and declined in the Genitive and Dative with the Articles *de* and *à* only (3).

The Conjunctive are *ce* (or *cet* before a Word beginning with a Vowel) for the Masculine, and *cette* for the Feminine; Plural, in both Genders, *ces*, this, these. Likewise *celui*, he that, Plur. *ceux*; *celle*, she that, Plur. *celles*. *Ce* is used before the Verb *être*, instead of *il*, for *it* in English (4).

The absolute Pronouns demonstrative are *celui-ci*, Masc. *celle-ci*, Fem. this here; Plur. *ceux-ci*, M. *celles-ci*, F. *Celui-là*, M. *celle-là*, F. that there; Plur. *ceux-là*, M. *celles-là*, F. *Ceci*, this; *cela*, that: The two last partake of the Nature of a Substantive, relating only to Things inanimate (5).

Qui must never immediately follow Absolute Demonstratives, but may be used after them, when there is some Word between (6).

Relative Pronouns, bearing a particular Relation to something previous to them, are the following; *qui*, who, or that; *quoi*, what; and *lequel* or *laquelle*, which. The two first are commonly used in speaking of Persons (7), and the two latter in speaking of Things (8). They are thus declined:

Sing. and Plur		Sing.	
		M.	F.
N. <i>Qui</i> , who		N. <i>Lequel</i> ,	<i>Laquelle</i> , which
G. <i>De qui</i> , of whom		G. <i>Duquel</i> ,	<i>De laquelle</i> , of which
or	or		or
<i>Dont</i> , whose		<i>Dont</i> ,	{ from which
D. <i>À qui</i> , to whom			{ or whose
Ac. <i>Que</i> , whom		D. <i>Auquel</i> ,	<i>À laquelle</i> , to whom
			Plur.
Sing. and Plur.		M.	F.
N. <i>Quoi</i> , what		N. <i>Lesquels</i> ,	<i>Lesquelles</i> , which
G. <i>De quoi</i> , or <i>dont</i> , of what		G. <i>Desquels</i> ,	<i>Desquelles</i> , of which
D. <i>À quoi</i> , to what		or	or
		<i>Dont</i> ,	whose
		D. <i>Auxquels</i> ,	<i>Auxquelles</i> , to which.

EXAMPLES.

- (1) *Son amie* (not *sa amie*), his she friend; *son héroïne* (not *sa héroïne*), his heroine.
- (2) *Ce cheval est à moi*, that horse is mine; *ce chien est au Roi*, that dog is the King's; *à qui est cette maison ? au Prince*; whose house is that ? the Prince's.
- (3) *Cette*, *de cette*, *à cette*; Plur. *ces*, *de ces*, *à ces*. *Celui-ci*, *de celui-ci*, *à celui-ci*; Plur. *ceux-ci*, *de ceux-ci*, *à ceux-ci*.
- (4) *C'est bien*, 'tis well; *c'est son Altesse Monsieur le Duc*, 'tis his Highness the Duke; *ce sont des maisons*, they are houses.
- (5) *Je vois fort bien cela*, I see that very well; *voyez vous ceci ?* do you see this Thing ?
- (6) *Ceux là s'abusent qui croient*, those persons deceive themselves who believe.
- (7) *L'homme que j'ai envoyé*, the man I have sent; *la personne de qui j'ai parlé*, the Person of whom I spoke.
- (8) *La maison dont il parle*, the House of which he speaks; *l'arbre sur lequel il étoit*, the tree on which he was.

These

These Particles, *où*, where, wherein, in which; *y*, in it, to it, of it; *en*, some, it, any; though used in a relative Signification, come properly under the Notion of Indeclinables, wherefore their Use shall be considered in another Place.

Lequel is to be preferred to *qui* and *dont*, when the using of any of these two might occasion an Equivocation, by Reason of their being common to both Genders [1]. It is likewise used to distinguish a Thing in a particular Manner, as to express a Choice [2]; and also in the Genitive Case after a Substantive [3].

Pronouns Interrogative are, *qui*, who? *quai*, *que*, what? *quel*, M. *quelle*, F. which? The two former are declined like the Relatives, with this Difference, that they have not *dont* in the Genitive. Besides, *qui* Interrogative hath its Accusative like the Nominative; and *quai* forms an Accusative in *que*. The other, *quel*, *quelle*, is declined in both Numbers with the Particles *de* and *a* only [4].

Que Nominative is used instead of *quai* before a Word beginning with a Vowel [5], and before the Verb *être*.

Lequel is also employed as an Interrogative, but in an absolute Manner [6]; whereas *quel* is always conjunctive.

The Use of the Conjunction *que*, that, in a relative Sense, instead of some of these Pronouns, will be considered in the Article of Indeclinables.

VERBS.

Their Formation and Conjugation has already been settled in the foregoing Tables; but previous to the mentioning of their Use and Sytaxis, we must lay down some general Observations concerning the Analogy and Derivation of their Tenses.

The *Present Infinitive* we shall call the Primitive Theme, or Root of all the rest.

The *Present Indicative* is formed from the Infinitive by changing *er* into *e* unaccented, or *ir* into *is*, or *evoir* into *ois*, or *re* into *e* [7].

The *Imperfect Indicative* is derived from the first Person Plural of the Present, by changing *ons* into *ois* [8].

The *Perfect Definite* derives from the Infinitive by changing *er* into *ai*, or *ir* into *is*, or *evoir* into *us*, or *re* into *is* [9].

The Preterperfect, and two Pluperfects, are form'd, as in English, out of the three first Tenses of the Auxiliary, and the Participle Passive of the Verb [10]. Verbs Reflected, and also some Neuters, with a few others, make Use of the Auxiliary *être* instead of *avoir* in these three Tenses [11].

The Future Indicative ends always in *rai*, and is generally formed from the Infinitive [12]. But the Future Conjunctive is compounded of the Future Auxiliary and Participle Passive [13].

EXAMPLES.

[1] *Les crimes de cette femme, desquels on a déjà parlé*, The crimes of that woman, which (i.e. crimes) have already been mentioned. *Les crimes de cette femme, de laquelle on a parlé*, The crimes of that woman, of which (woman) we have spoken.

[2] *Lequel de ces deux est ce?* Which of these two is it? *Laquelle de ces Dames vous plaît de plus?* Which of those Ladies pleases you most? *Lequel il vous plaira*, which ever you please.

[3] *L'exécution de ce malheureux, les parents duquel je connoissais* (not *les parents de qui*), The execution of that Wretch, whose Relations I was acquainted with. *Cette Princesse à la naissance de laquelle*, That Princess at whose birth.

[4] As Sing. Nom. *Quel, quelle*; Gen. *De quel, de quelle*; Dat. *à quel, à quelle*. Plur. Nom. *Quels, quelles*; Gen. *De quels, de quelles*, &c.

[5] *Qu'est-ce, for quoi est-ce?* What is it? *Qu'étoit il?* What was he? *Que suis je?* What am I? *Qu'y a-t-il?*

[6] *Lequel demandez vous?* Which do you ask for? *Quels Livres lisez vous?* What Books do you read?

[7] *Parler, je parle*; *benir, je bénis*; *devoir, je dois*; *promettre, je promets*.

[8] *Nous parlions, je parlais*; *nous alions, j'allais*; *nous recevions, je recevais*; *nous disions, je disais*.

[9] *Parler, to speak*. Perf. *je parlai*, I spoke; *batir, to build*, *je bâtis*; *recevoir, to receive*, *je reçus*; *rendre, je rendis*.

[10] Perf. *J'ai parlé*, I have spoken; 1st Pluperf. *J'avais bâti*, I had built; 2d Pluperf. *J'eus reçu*, I had received, &c.

[11] *Je me suis promené*, I have walked; *j'étais allé*, I had gone; *je suis monté*, I was gone up.

[12] *Je parlerai, je bâtirai, je recevrai, je rendrai*: But in Verbs ending in *iens* in the Present, it is formed from that Tense by changing *s* into *drai*, as *je tiens, je viens*; *tut, tiendrai, viendrai*, &c.

[13] *J'aurai parlé*, I shall have spoken; *j'aurai puni*; *j'aurai reçu*, &c.

The

The Imperative Mood is formed out of the Present Indicative. [1].

The Present Conjunctive derives from the third Person Singular of the Imperative [2].

Of the two Imperfects of the Conjunctive, the first comes from the Future Indicative, by changing *vai* into *rais* [3]; the second is formed out of the second Person Singular of the Perfect Definitive, with the Addition of *se* [4].

As for the Perfect and two Pluperfects, they are compounded of the three first Tenses of the Conjunctive of the Auxiliary, and the Participle Passive, of their own Verb [5].

The Participle passive, being an Adjective, is liable to vary in Gender and Number; and in Verbs passive or reflected, and such as are declined with *être*, must agree with the personal Nominative [6]: But in Verbs conjugated with *avoir*, the Participle usually agrees with the Pronoun that is the Case of the Verb [7]; but doth not vary when preceeding any other Nouns, of whatever Gender they be [8].

The Value or Signification of the Tenses in the French Language are the same, in most, as in the English. The following are however a little different, and require some Explanation.

The Imperfect Indicative answers exactly the Signification of the Imperfect Passive *was*, with our Participle present in *ing*; as *je parlois*, I was speaking, or did speak; *j'allois*, I was going, or did go.

Will and *shall* are the Signs of the Future in English, and are accordingly rendered by the Future Tense in French; but care must be taken not to confound *I will*, the Present of the Verb *to be willing*, with the Sign of the Future; a Fault very common with Learners [9].

The first Pluperfect answers the Purposes of the same Tense in English, but only in a general and indetermined Signification. [10].

Whereas the second Pluperfect is employed in a more precise and determined Sense [11].

The first Imperfect Conjunctive is also called Conditional, as being used in such a Sense, and in relation to the conditional Conjunction *if*, whether expressed or understood [12].

The second Imperfect being derived from the Perfect Indefinite, partakes likewise of something of its determined Signification [13]. But all this can never be thoroughly settled and understood but by Use and Practice.

SYNTAX OF VERBS.

In which three Things are chiefly to be attended to; The proper Use of the Moods; the Application of the Tenses; and the Case governed by the Verb.

The Subjunctive or Conjunctive Mood is to be used after these Conjunctions; *afin que*, that, in order to; *avant que*, *devant que*, before that; *à moins que*, *si ce n'est que*, unless, except; *au cas que*, in case that; *pourvu que*, *à condition que*, provided that.

EXAMPLES.

- [1] *Je parle*, Imperat. *parle*; *je reçois*, Imp. *reçois*, *qu'il reçoive*, *recevons*, *receven*, *qu'il reçoivent*.
- [2] Imp. *Qu'il reçoive*, *qu'il vende*; Pres. Conj. *Que je reçoive*, *que je vende*, &c.
- [3] Fut. *Je parlerai*, *je recevrai*; Imperf. *Je parlerois*, *je recevrais*, *je vendrais*.
- [4] ad Perf. Perf. Def. *Tu portais*, *tu recevais*, *tu vendais*; ad Imperf. *Je portasse*, *je receusse*, *je vendisse*.
- [5] *J'aye parlé*, *j'aurois reçu*, *j'eusse vendu*.
- [6] *Il est parti*, he sat out; *ils sont partis*; *elle est partie*, *elles sont parties*; *Il étoit allé*, *elle étoit allée*.
- [7] *Je les ai tués*, I have killed them; *je l'avois écrite*, I had wrote the letter.
- [8] *J'ai tué ces monstres*, I have slain those monsters; *j'avois écrit la lettre*, I had wrote the letter.
- [9] *J'irai si vous voulez*, I will go if you will. The same Care must be taken with respect to *would*, which is sometimes the Sign of the Imperfect Conjunctive of any Verb, and sometimes a Tense of the Verb *to be willing*: *Il voudroit bien vous parler*, he would fain speak with you.
- [10] *J'avois parlé quand vous vîstes*, I had spoken when you came; *nous y étions allés auparavant*, we had gone thither before.
- [11] *Il eût fait dans un clin d'oeil*, he had done in the twinkling of an eye. This Tense is likewise most commonly used after *que*, with such Conjunctive Phrases as govern the Indicative; *Après que nous eumes parlé*, after we had spoken.
- [12] *Je vous parlerois, si vous le méritiez*, I would speak to you, if you deserved it.
- [13] *Supposé que nous le vissions*, suppose we should see him; *avant que vous parlassiez*, before you did speak,

qu'il signe.

quoique, bien que, encore que, although; *soit que*, whether; *sans que*, without; *jusqu'à ce que*, untill, till; *de peur que, de crainte que*, for fear, lest; *suppose que, passe le cas que*, suppose that, grant that; *en attendant que*, till; with a few others [1].

Most Verbs denoting a Commotion or Affection of the Mind, govern the Conjunctive or Subjunctive Mood with the Conjunction *que*; as Verbs of desiring (*viz. vouloir, souhaiter, désirer*) pretending, commanding, entreating (as, *prier, supplier, requerr*) suffering, permitting, forbidding, persuading, dissuading, exhorting, fearing, doubting, supposing, hindering, preventing, waiting, saying, and others of a similar Signification [2].

Most Impersonals follow the same Rule [3].

These Verbs, *prier, commander, ordonner, permettre, défendre, persuader, dissuader, and exhorter*, make use of the Infinitive of the following Verb, with the Particle *de*, when they govern a Noun or Pronoun [4]; but in other Cases they follow the Rule above [5].

Two Verbs following one another, if their Nominatives be the same, the latter is put in the Infinitive, and not in the Subjunctive [6].

The Subjunctive is also used after *quelque* and *quoique*, whatever, whatsoever [7]; also after *que*, used for *de ce que*, for that [8], or for *si*, if [9]; Likewise after *qui*, immediately preceded by a superlative or negative Pronoun, or placed between two Verbs, so as to imply some Necessity or Desire [10], in a future Sense.

The Infinitive Mood is often distinguished by, and used with the Particles or Prepositions *de* or *à*, and the Preposition *pour*; and serves to answer the Purposes of the Gerunds and Supines in Latin and English.

Thus the English Gerund in *ing*, in the Genitive is expressed by the Infinitive and *de* in French, and the Dative by *à* and *pour* [11]; for no French Preposition will agree with the Gerund or Participle in *ing*, but *en*, in, or by [12]. Besides which, the Use of the Particle *de* with the Infinitive is certain in the following Cases: After the Verb *être* in an impersonal Construction with some Adjectives [13]; after Adjectives governing the Genitive [14]; after these Verbs, *souhaiter, commander, ordonner, promettre, prier, persuader, dissuader, défendre, conseiller, avertir, craindre, venir, offrir, empêcher, tacher, essayer*, and some others too tedious to mention [15]; Likewise after Nouns Substantives [16].

The Particle *à* is prefixed to the Infinitive in some Constructions of the Verb *avoir*

EXAMPLES,

- [1] *Amène que vous ne le receussiez* (not receive), unless you receiv'd him, &c.
- [2] *Nous voulons que vous parliez*, we will have you speak; *attendez qu'il vienne*, wait till he comes; *j'ai empêché que vous ne fussiez tué*, I hinder'd you from being kill'd.
- [3] *Il faut que vous veniez*, you must come; *il est à propos que vous alliez*, 'tis proper you should go.
- [4] *Je lui per mettrai de parler*, et *j'ordonnerai à monsieur de se taire*, I shall allow him to speak, and shall order the gentleman to be silent; *j'ai dissuadé mon ami de répondre*, I have dissuaded my friend from answering.
- [5] *Je défends absolument qu'il ne la voie*, I forbid absolutely that he should see her; *je permets qu'il le fasse*, I give leave that he doth it, or I give him leave to do it.
- [6] *Je voudrais parler* (and not *que je parle*), I would speak.
- [7] *Quoique ce soit*, whatever it be; *quelque bonne volonté qu'il ait*, whatever good will he may have.
- [8] *Je suis surpris qu'il soit venu* (for *de ce qu'il est venu*), I am surprised that he is come.
- [9] *Si vous lui dites et qu'il le sache*, if you tell him and he knows it.
- [10] *Le plus grand fol que la terre ait porté*, the greatest fool the earth ever bore; *la meilleure plume que j'ai*, the best pen I have; *il n'y a personne qui puisse*, there's no body that can; *je'en veux qui soit belle et riche*, I must have one that is fair and rich.
- [11] *L'envie de plaire*, the desire of pleasing; *je m'emploie à pousser ses intérêts*, I engage in the forwarding of his Interests.
- [12] *En parlant au Roi*, in speaking to the King; *en le faisant vous m'obligerez*, by doing that you'll oblige me.
- [13] *Il est naturel à l'homme d'aimer son semblable*, 'tis natural for man to love his likeness; *il est beau de mourir pour la patrie*, 'tis glorious to die for one's country.
- [14] *Ravi de vous voir*, overjoy'd to see you; *charmé d'entendre cela*, charmed to hear that.
- [15] *Je l'ai dissuadé de mourir*, et *lui ai offert d'obtenir sa grace*, I have dissuaded him from dying, and have offered to obtain his pardon.
- [16] *Il est de l'âge de se divertir*, he is of age to divert himself; *l'occasion de parler*, the occasion of speaking.

and

and *être* [1]; also after Adjectives governing a Dative Case [2]; and in some particular Expressions wherein the Infinitive Active is used instead of the Passive [3]; likewise some Verbs, which, tho' active, become neuter or passive by being reflected, such as *se préparer, se disposer, s'apréter, se refondre, s'occuper, &c.* [4].

Some other Verbs govern indifferently *de* or *à* before the next following Infinitive: Of these are *commencer, forcer, obliger, engager, s'efforcer, manquer, continuer, &c.* [5]. The Verb *prier* has two Significations, viz. to *desire*, and to *invite*; with the former it governs *de*, and *à* with the latter [6].

The Preposition *pour* is used with the Infinitive, to answer to the English *in order to*, or to express the End, Cause, or Design of an Action [7]; also after these Adverbs, *assez* and *trop* [8].

Besides which, all such Prepositions as we prefix to our Gerunds in English, are usually employed before the Infinitive in French; except the Preposition *avec*, with, instead of which the French use *par*, by [9], or *de*.

With respect to the *Use of the Tenses*, the second chief Thing to be considered in the Syntax of Verbs, we may observe the following Particularities in the French Language.

Though we reckon but seven Tenses in the Indicative of French Verbs, yet Use has introduced an eighth, which is formed of the Preterperfect of the Auxiliary and its own Participle joined with the Participle of the Verb; but its Value is no more than that of the second Pluperfect [10].

An Instance of an Anomaly in the English Language, is the Custom of using the Future Indicative with the Present, instead of the present Conjunctive with *que*, which must be avoided in French [11]. Beware also of using the Imperfect Conjunctive, instead of the Imperfect Indicative, after the Conjunction *si*, if: Thus, *if I should speak*, must be render'd literally in French *if I did speak* [12]: But if there is a real future Sense imply'd with *if*, we must then use the Conjunctive [13].

The following Table will settle the Use of the Tenses in different Moods, in Verbs depending upon one another, by which any Disposition of the Mind is expressed.

Simple.

Indic.	Conjunct.
<i>Il faut</i>	<i>que je parle</i> , I must speak, &c.
<i>Il falait</i>	<i>que tu reçusses</i> , It was necessary that you should receive, &c.
<i>Il salut</i>	<i>qu'il allât</i> , It was necessary that he went (or for him to go) &c.
<i>Il faudra</i>	<i>que nous vendions</i> , We must (or shall be obliged) to sell, &c.
<i>Il faudrait</i>	<i>que vous vinssiez</i> , It would be necessary for you to come, &c.
Compound,	
<i>Il a fallu</i>	<i>que je portasse</i> , It was necessary for me to speak, &c.

EXAMPLES.

[1] *Il a un livre à lire*, he has a book to read; *c'est à moi à parler*, 'tis my place to speak; *il n'y a rien à commander*.

[2] *Vous êtes tout propre à faire cela*, you are quite fit to do that; *enclin, prompt, prêt à parler*, inclined, ready, quick to speak.

[3] *Cela est à appréhender* (for *à être appréhendé*), that is to be feared; *il est à espérer*, 'tis to be hoped; *cela seroit bon à dire*.

[4] *Il se prépare à parler*, he prepares to speak; *je m'occupe à songer*, I am busy at thinking; *vous vous refondrez à partir*.

[5] *Je commence de mourir en commençant à vivre*, I begin to die in beginning to live; *efforcen vous de manger, or à manger*.

[6] *Je vous prie d'aller le prier à dîner avec nous*, I beg of you to go and invite him to dine with us.

[7] *Pour bien parler*, in order to speak well; *il est allé pour lui porter*, he is gone to carry him; *je suis venu exprès pour vous dire*.

[8] *Vous êtes assez sot pour le faire*, you are fool enough to do it; *il est trop sage pour en faire bruit*, he is too wise to make a bustle about it.

[9] *Il débuta par attaquer le ministère*, he began with attacking the ministry; *il mourut d'avoir trop bu*, he died with too much drinking.

[10] *J'ai eu d'abord fait*, I had done immediately; *j'ai eu parlé*, I had spoken, or had done speaking.

[11] I don't believe he will go thither, *je ne crois pas qu'il y aille* (and not *il y ira*.)

[12] *Si j'y allois* (not *si j'y irois*) *qu'y ferois je ?* If I was to go thither (or if I should go) what could I do?

[13] *Je lui ai demandé s'il viendrait*, I have asked him if he would come.

Il avoit fallu que tu receusses, It had been necessary for thee to receive, &c.

Il eut fallu qu'il allât, He should have gone, &c.

Il aura fallu qu'il ait vendu, He must have been oblig'd to sell, &c.

Il auroit fallu que nous fussions venus, We should have come, &c.

Cases governed by Verbs.

A Personal Verb requires a Nominative before it, either expressed or understood, agreeing with it in Number and Person [1]: Yet often, for greater Elegance, the Nominative is placed after the Verb to which it belongs [2].

When two or more personal Nominatives relate to the same Verb, be careful to make the Verb agree with the Noblest: The first Person is nobler than the second, the second than the third [3].

Several Nominatives singular, joined by a Conjunction, require a Verb in the Plural [4].

The Disjunctive Conjunctions *ou* and *ni* must be excepted here; tho' a plural Verb is also often used with the latter [5].

With Collective Words (which tho' singular imply a Multiplicity) the Verb agrees in Number with the Substantive that belongs to the Collective [6].

Ce, being used as a Nominative to the Verb *être*, requires that Verb to be in the Singular, in the Imperfects, Perfects, and Pluperfects, even before *elles* and *eux*, to which it refers [7].

The Impersonal *on* requires a Verb singular, tho' its Signification extends to both Numbers; and tho' join'd with a Verb active, one may often very well render its Signification by the Pronoun of the third Person, and turn the Verb into a Passive [8].

Active Verbs in general govern the Accusative [9].

Active Verbs implying to give, attribute, and even to take away, govern the Accusative of the Thing given and attributed, and the Dative of the Person to whom it is given or attributed [10].

The reciprocal Pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, *vous*, used as Datives or Accusatives before the Verb, will require the Auxiliary *être*, instead of *avoir*, in the Compound Tenses of the Verbs with which they are used [11]. Yet take care to render that Auxiliary by the Verb *have* in English.

Used also in a possessive Sense, they follow the same Rule, and then the Case of the Thing possessed comes after the Verb without its true Pronoun [12].

Verbs of Motion to a Place govern the Dative, and the Genitive when the Motion is from a Place [13].

Some Verbs having different Significations govern different Cases [14].

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Monsieur vient: il parle et elle écoute: he bien? voyons ce que vous avez à dire, &c.*

(2) *Les maux que cause la guerre* (for *les maux que la guerre cause*), the evils which war occasions.

(3) *Votre frere et moi avons été*, you have been, your Brother and I; *lui et vous serez chatiés*, he and you shall be punish'd; *lui, vous, et moi y irons*, he, you, and I, will go thither.

(4) *Le Roi, la Reine, et le Prince sont arrivés*, the King, Queen, and Prince are arrived.

(5) *Mon pere, ou ma soeur, ou ma mere viendra*, my father, or my sister, or my mother will come. *Ni lui ni elle ne l'aura* (or *ne l'auront*), neither he nor she shall have it.

(6) *Beaucoup de gens se trompent*, many People deceive themselves; *la plupart du peuple croit*, the major part of the people believe.

(7) *C'étoit eux*, 'twas they; *c'a été elles*, it has been they; *c'avoit été nous*, it had been us.

(8) *On voit ordinairement*, we see commonly; *on dit que vous êtes*, 'tis said that you are; *on l'a vu*, he has been seen.

(9) *Aimer le vin et les femmes*, to love wine and women; *attendre la volonté de Dieu*, to wait God's will.

(10) *Donner le pas à ses supérieurs*, give ones superiors the preference; *ôter la couronne au Roi*, take the crown from the king; *arracher un malheureux à la mort*, to snatch a wretch from Death; *l'enlever à ses parents*, &c.

(11) *Nous nous sommes donnés l'un mot*, we have given one another the word; *je me suis fait un habit neuf*, I have myself a new coat.

(12) *Il s'est coupé le doigt* (instead of *il a coupé son doigt*) he has cut his finger.

(13) *Venir de Londres pour aller à Rome*, to come from London to Rome; *descendre du ciel*, to come down from heaven.

(14) *Deférer le criminel aux juges*, to denounce the criminal to the judges; *Deférer à l'avis d'un ami*, to yield to a friend's advice.

Passives govern the Genitive, or rather the Preposition *de* render'd by in English [1]. Instead of *de* Passives often require the Preposition *par*, especially when speaking of external Actions [2].

In speaking of Actions that partake both of the internal Sentiments of the Mind and outward Acts of the Body, *de* and *par* are in many Cases indifferently used [3]; tho' 'tis best to use *par*.

The Verb Substantive *être*, to be, and Verbs Neuter require often a Nominative after, as well as before, in the absolute Sense [4]: They likewise govern a Dative relatively [5].

Other Verbs neuter, especially most reciprocal or reflected, govern the Genitive of a Noun, and the Infinitive of a Verb with *de*; such as *venir*; *s'abstenir*, to abstain from; *s'avisier*, to think of; *avertir*, to give Notice; *deliberer*, to deliberate; *se repentir*, to repent, &c. [6].

Of and from in English, with a Gerund, is rendered in French by the Infinitive with *de* [7].

Such Verbs as have some Nouns join'd with them, without an Article, do also govern the Infinitive with *de* [9].

Infinitives govern'd by the Impersonal *c'est* often require *que* before *de*, but especially when the not using that Conjunction might occasion an Ambiguity in the Meaning (10). Only observe that when such Infinitives are placed at the Beginning of a Sentence, *que* is omitted (11).

Some Verbs active and neuter, and many reflected or reciprocal, govern a Dative Case: Such as *travailler*, to work; *accoutumer*, to accustom; *deferer*, to yield; *appartenir*, to belong; *arriver*, to arrive; *plaire*, to please; *nuire*, to hurt; *parvenir*, to arrive; *atteindre*, to reach; *se prendre*, to fall to; *s'attacher*, to apply; *aspirer*, to aspire, &c. [12].

The Impersonal *il y a* often governs the Dative or Infinitive of the next Verb, with the Particle *à* [13].

Two Verbs join'd by Conjunction, if governing different Cases, we must take care to express their respective Cases, to avoid a false Construction [14].

E X A M P L E S.

(1) *Il a été tué d'un coup de mousquet*, he has been kill'd by a musket shot; *abattu d'un revers de épée*, knock'd down with the back-stroke of a sword.

(2) *Il fut assassiné par des brigands*, he was murder'd by ruffians; *accablé par la chute de la maison*, bow'd down by the fall of the house.

(3) *Il est estimé de tous, et admiré par ses ennemis mêmes*, he is esteemed by all, and admir'd even by his enemies.

(4) *Vous êtes amiable*, you are amiable; *devenu hautain et fier*, become proud and haughty.

(5) *Il devient insupportable à ses amis*, he becomes insupportable to his friends; *Cela pait aux gens sensés*, that pleases wise folks; *Vous paraissiez tout autre à mes yeux*, you appear quite other wife in my eyes.

(6) *Il s'est avisé d'un chose, mais il se pourroit repentir d'y avoir pensé*, he has thought of a thing, but he may repent that he ever dream'd of it; *Je vous avertis de prendre garde*, I advise you to take care.

(7) *La demangeaison d'écrire*, the itch of writing; *Il m'a empêché de venir*, he hindered me from coming.

(8) *C'est à vous de boire*, 'tis your turn to drink; *c'est à lui de s'occuper à ses affaires*, 'tis his Business to look to his own affairs; *il m'appartient de commander*, 'tis my province to command.

(9) *Venir à bout de ses ennemis*, to overcome his enemies; *prenez garde de faire*, take care to do; *il a soin de cacher*, he takes care to hide; *j'ai envie de manger*, I have a mind to eat; *vous avez sujet de dire*, you have room to say, &c.

(10) *C'est être éméte que de ne pas se rendre à la raison*, not to yield to reason is to be headstrong.

(11) *De croire que vous le puissiez c'est être fol*, to believe you can do it is folly.

(12) *Il s'attache à la balustrade tandis que le feu prend de la rampe de l'escalier*, he lays fast hold of the rail, whilst the flames catch the steps of the stair-case; *J'ai travaillé à cela*, I have laboured for that; *Tout ce qui nuit à la santé*, whatever is prejudicial to health; *L'homme se plaint au mal*, man delights in evil.

(13) *Il n'y a rien à dire*, there's nothing to say; *il y aurait bien à faire*, there would be a good deal to do.

(14) *Il défère et suit les avis des gens sages*, is a false construction, because *deferer* governs the Dative, and *suiure* the Accusative Case; wherefore we must say, *il défère aux avis des gens sages, et les suit*, he yields to the counsils of wise men, and follows them. In the same Manner, instead of, *il s'est avisé et commencé de parler*, we must say, *il s'est avisé et a commencé de parler*; because *commencer* is not to be used with the Auxiliary *être*, but with *avoir*. V. libé

Verbs of *knowing* or *asserting* may govern the Indicative with the Conjunction *que* [1]. These two, *je crois*, or *je pense*, I think, may govern the Infinitive, when the Nominatives of both Verbs are the same [2].

In English we use the Verb *to go*, to express the immediate future doing of a Thing: So in the French Verb *venir*, to come from, is employed to denote a Thing just done [3].

Venir, used with *à* and the Infinitive of the next Verb, signifies also often the actual doing, or setting about to do a Thing [4]. It signifies likewise *to happen* [5].

The Verb *penser* is very often employed to answer their Expression, *to be like to do a Thing*, in English [6].

The Syntax of the Indeclinable Parts of Speech.

Adverbs are placed after the Verb in the simple Tenses [7]; but between the Auxiliary and the Participle in the compound Tenses [8].

The Negatives *pas* and *point* are used with *ne*, but not immediately after it; for *ne* is commonly placed before the Verb, and the two others after [9].

Observe however, that used with compound Tenses, *pas* and *point* follow the general Rule of Adverbs [10].

Point rendered by *no*, or *none*, governs the Genitive, or the Particle *en*, which, in this Case, must immediately follow the Negative *ne* [11].

Pas signifies properly *not* [12].

Non is absolute; that is to say, must be used independent of any other Word; but *ne* is conjunctive, and makes no Sense unless joined with a Verb [13].

Ne is often used without *pas*; especially when followed by *ni*, nor, or any other negative Words, such as *personne*, no body, *nul*, no one, *rien*, nothing, *jamais*, never, &c. [14]. There are other Instances where *pas* is omitted, which Practice and Reading can teach better than any Rule.

Pas is used without *ne* when there is no Verb expressed in the Sentence [15].

The Negative *ne* is always used with this Expression, *de peur que*, lest, or for fear; tho' it is not to be expressed in English [16].

Nous, used with the Conjunction *que*, answers to the Signification of *but* or *only*, in such Expressions as these, *I did but speak*, *I saw none but him*, 'tis only I, &c. [17].

Of all the Monosyllable Pronouns or Indeclinables, that are often used before the

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Je sçai qu'il viendra*, I know that he will come; *Je vous assure qu'il l'est* I, I assure you that he was there.

(2) *Il pensoit de voir ce que vous croyiez de faire*, he thought of seeing what you intended to do.

(3) *Il va entreprendre ce que vous venez de dire*, he is going to undertake what you come from saying, i. e. what you have just said.

(4) *Quand il viendra à sçavoir*, when he shall come to know; *venant à son tour à passer*, it being his turn to pass.

(5) *Le Roi venant à mourir pendant ces entrefaites*, the king happening to die in the mean while,

(6) *Vous pensâtes me rompre la jambe*, you had like to break my Leg.

(7) *Je vous sçai bien*, I see very well.

(8) *J'y ay fort bien vu*, I have seen very well.

(9) *Ne parlez pas*, don't speak; *je ne parle point*, I do not speak.

(10) *Vous n'avez pas parlé*, *je n'ai point parlé*, you have not spoken, I have not spoken.

(11) *Je ne le veux point de malices*, I will have no unlucky tricks; *je n'en veux point*, I'll have none of them, or of it.

(12) *Je ne le crois pas*, et vous ne voulez pas que je lui dise qu'il n'est pas, I do not believe it, and you will not have me tell him that he is not.

(13) *Le voulez vous? Non: Je ne le veux pas*. Will you have it? No: I will not have it; *Est il vrai? Non*, Is it true? No; *Il ne peut le faire* (we cannot say *il non peut le faire*) he cannot do it.

(14) *Je ne veux ni, or, ni argent; je ne prends rien, et je n'offense personne*: I will have neither gold nor silver; I take nothing, and offend no-body. *Nul ne peut servir deux maîtres*, no man can serve two Masters.

(15) *Pas trop bien*, not too well; *pas plus que lui*, no more than he.

(16) *De peur que vous ne tombiez*, lest, or for fear you shou'd fall; *de peur qu'il ne mourût*, lest he shou'd die.

(17) *Je ne fis que parler*: *Je n'ai vu que lui*: *Ce n'est que moi*. *Il n'a fait que parler, boire, et manger*, he has done nothing but talk, eat, and drink.

Verb, the Negative *ne* is always placed next to the personal Pronoun that is the Nominative of the Verb [1].

Tant and *autant*, as much and so much, are never used but with a Substantive in the Genitive Case, and the following Relative, *as*, is answered by *que* [2].

Si, *so*, and *aussi*, *as*, are always used with Adjectives, and in a negative Sense only [3].

These Adverbs, or rather relative Particles, *où*, *y*, *en*, are often used instead of Pronouns: But observe that *où*, where, wherein, whither, relates only to Places [4] or Things; *y*, in it, to it, thither, there, relates to Places, Things, and sometimes Persons [5]; *en*, of it, by it, from it, some, is used in a relative Sense with all [6].

En is often used as an expletive Particle only [7].

Y, used with any Tense of the Verb *avoir*, changes the Signification of that Verb to that of *être* [8].

Y takes Place of *en*, when they come both to be used before a Verb [9].

Y and *en* never follow the Verb, but are always placed before it, and even before the Auxiliary; yet they must never precede the Negation *ne*, or the Pronouns which are the Cases governed by the Verb [10].

The Conjunctions *avant*, *devant*, *à moins*, *de crainte*, before a Verb, govern *que* with *de* and the Infinitive [11]. If the Person of the Verb is expressed, *as* is omitted [12].

Chez, used for *at one's House*, will only be joined with the Person that is the Possessor, without expressing the Word *House* in French [13].

Towards in English, used for *towards*, must be render'd in French by the Preposition *vers*, and not by the Particle *à* [14].

Envers, towards, is chiefly to express internal Acts of the Mind [15].

The Prepositions *en* and *dans*, in, are not to be used indifferently: The former is used only when the Noun is not preceded by an Article; the latter, on the contrary, must always be follow'd by the Article [16].

This may suffice to give a general Idea of the most certain Rules of Construction, and Regimen of the several Parts of Speech in the French Language: But as there is no Rule without Exception, 'tis not to be expected that they can serve to resolve all the particular Constructions which the French Tongue abounds in. These the Scholar must submit to learn chiefly by rote, and mechanically, since no Rule can give a clear Notion of them.

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Il n'y en a point*, there's none of them there; *vous ne m'en donnez point*, you give none to me.

(2) *Vous avez tant d'argent que*, you have so much Money that; *j'ai autant de droit que vous*, I have as much right as you.

(3) *Vous êtes si sot et si entêté*, you are so foolish and so headstrong; *il est aussi riche que Crésus*, he's as rich as Cræsus.

(4) *Le lieu où il mourut*, the place where he died; *le livre où il en est parlé*, the book wherein mention is made thereof.

(5) *Il y est venu*, he came thither; *vous vous y appliquez*, you apply yourselves thereto; *il aime sa femme, et s'y attache*, he loves his wife, and attaches himself to her.

(6) *Vous en venez*, you come from thence; *j'en ai prise la plus belle*, I have taken the handsomest of them; *m'en donnerez vous part?* will you give me my share of it? *il en est ennuyé*, he is tired with it, &c.

(7) *Je m'en vais, puisque vous vous en courez*, I am going, since you run away; *quoiqu'il en soit*, however it be.

(8) *Il y aura grande compagnie*, there will be much company; *il y a un mois que*, it is a month ago, or since.

(9) *Il y en a mis deux*, he has put two of them into it; *il y en aura quarante*, there will be forty of them.

(10) *Il ne nous y envoie pas*, he does not send you thither; *je ne lui en donne point*, I give none to him; *je ne lui en ai point donné*, I have given him none.

(11) *Avant que de venir*, *devant que de parler*, *à moins que de dire*.

(12) *Avant qu'il arrivât*, before he arriv'd.

(13) *Chez moi*, at my House, *chez vous*, *chez lui*, *chez elle*, *chez nous*, at your house, at his house, at her house, at our house; *chez mon père*, *chez ma mère*, *chez le roi*, at my father's, at my mother's, at the king's. (14) *Il est allé au roi*, he is gone to the king.

(15) *La pitié envers Dieu*, et la charité envers son prochain, piety to God, and love towards one's neighbour. (16) *En ville*, *à la cour*, in town, in the palace.